## BULLETIN OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTIONS

May 24 to 31, 1910.

## NEW PLANT IMMIGRANTS.

- MEDICAGO SATIVA. 27803. From Erivan, Caucasus. A robust form of alfalfa. The climate around Erivan is semi-arid, or even arid, and this variety may prove of value in the Southern Rocky Mountain regions where the climate resembles this very much. 27980. Another variety of alfalfalfa from Erivan, said to be more drought resistant than No. 27803, but as statements from native dealers cannot be depended upon, it may not be so. In Elisavetpol it is said that Erivan alfalfa lasts 10 years, while Turkestan alfalfa lasts only 6 years. If true, this makes it a much more valuable forage plant than the Central Asian strains. 27981-982. Two varieties of alfalfa from near Elisavetpol, Caucasus. (Meyer's introductions.)
- OCIMUM BASILICUM. 27812. From Erivan, Caucasus. A Caucasian summer vegetable, called "Rahan". Apparently a Salvia, cr some nearly related labiate. (Meyer's introduction.)
- OPUNTIA SP. 27935. From Manila, P. I. Presented by Mr. William S. Lyon. "An absolutely spineless Opuntia. I fancy it is not indigenous because I have only found it about habitations. I will warrant it with never a rudimentary spine. It makes a woody caudex, as thick as a man's thigh, grows from 11 to 13 feet tall and of like diameter of crown." (Lyon.) For distribution later.
- PANICUM MILIACEUM. 27827. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A large-grained white proso, considered the best variety in Tiflis. 27828. A reddish proso, said to be very drought resistant. 27994. A local variety of proso from Erivan, having large, brownish red seeds; said to be drought resistant. (Meyer's introductions.)
- PASSIFLORA SP. 28010. From Peru. Presented by Prof. William Curtis Farabee. "Small fruits, growing on a vine; very good." (Farabee.) For distribution later. (See photograph of P. ligularis.)
- PHASEOLUS COCCINEUS. 27817. A large white bean, probably runner; said to grow in Kherson Government, Southwest Russia, where the climate is warm and rather dry in summer. These beans are much eaten by Jewish residents in Russia. (Meyer's introduction.)

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